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From the Saturday News.  
DILLY JONES.

One of the most difficult things in the world  
is to run before the wind; and, by judiciously  
observing the changes of the weather, to avoid  
being thrown out. Fashion is so unsteady, and  
improvements are so rapid, that the man whose  
vocation yields him an abundant harvest now,  
may in a few years, if he has not a keen eye,  
and a plastic versatility, find that his skill and  
his business are both useless. Many were the  
poor barbers shipwrecked by the tax upon hair-  
powder, and numerous were the leather breeches  
makers who were destroyed by the triumph of  
woolens. Their skill was doubtless very  
great, but it would not avail in a contest against  
the usages of the world; and unless they had  
the capacity to strike out a new course, they all  
shared the fate of their commodities, and retired  
to the dark cellars of popular estimation. Every  
day shows us the same principle of change at work, and no one has more reason to  
reflect and mourn about it than one Dilly Jones  
of this city. Dilly is not perhaps precisely the  
man who would be chronicled by the memoir  
writers of the time, or have a monument erected  
to him if he were no more; but Dilly is a  
man of a useful though humble vocation, and  
no one can saw hickory with more classic elo-  
quence, or sit upon the curbstone and take his  
dinner with more picturesque effect.

Yet, as has been hinted above, our hero has  
his sorrows, particularly at night, after a hard  
day's work, when his animal spirits have been  
exhausted by reducing gum logs to the proper  
measure. In the morning he is full of life and  
energy, feeling as if he could saw a cord of  
shot-towers, and snap the pillars of the Bank  
across his knee like pipe stems. In the full  
flush of his lance at that time of day, reflection  
batters against him in vain; but as the night  
draws on, Dilly becomes despondent, and has  
unhappily recourse to three cent tinectures,  
which in his case, only adds a keener edge to  
thought.

One night, Dilly was going home rather late  
and rather swirly; and his despondent re-  
flections were uttered aloud, so complete was  
his abstraction.

"Sawing wood's going all to smash," said he,  
"and that's where every thing goes what I specu-  
lates in. This here coal is doing us up.—  
Ever since these black stones were brought to  
town, the wood-sawyers and pilers, and them  
soap fat and hickory ashes-men, has been go-  
ing down; and, for my part, I can't say as how  
I see what's to be the end of all this new-fan-  
gled contraptions. But it's always so; I'm al-  
ways crawling out of the little end of the horn.  
I began life in a comfortable sort of a way: sel-  
ling oysters out of a wheelbarrow, all clear grit,  
and didn't owe nobody nothing. Oysters went  
down slick enough for awhile, but at last cel-  
lars were invented, and darn the oyster, no mat-  
ter how nice it was pickled, could poor Dilly  
sell; so I had to eat up capital and profits my-  
self. Then the 'peepree pot smoking' was set  
up, and went ahead pretty considerably for a  
time; but a parcel of fellows come into it, said  
my cats wasn't as good as their'n, when I know'd  
they was as fresh as any cats in the market;  
and peepree pot was no go. Bean soup was  
just as bad; people said kittens wasn't good  
done that way, and the mare I holstered, the  
more the customers wouldn't come, and them  
what did, wanted tick. Along with the boys  
and their pewter tips, them what got trust and  
didn't pay, and the abusing of my goods, I was  
soon fitch'd up in the virtual line—and I  
busted for the benefit of my creditors. But  
genus ris. I make a raise of a horse and saw  
alter being a wood piler's prentice for a while,  
and working till I was free, and now here  
comes the coal to knock this business in the  
head. My people's decent people, and I can't  
disgrace 'em by turning Charcoal Jenny, or  
smashing the black stones with a pickaxe.—  
They wouldn't let me into no society at all if I  
did."

Here Dilly became so overcome that he sat  
down on a cellar door, threw his saw at a stray  
dog, and began to grunt and groan.

"Hey day!" said the watchman; "why, nunny,  
what's the matter? If you don't sashay across  
button your lip, and go home quietly, you and  
I will have to promenade all round, and swing  
corners into the watch house."

"Sashay yourself," said Dilly, "if you know  
how—only go away from me, and don't bother  
'cause I ain't got no time."

"What do you mean by crying here at this  
time of night, on a cellar door? What's your  
business?"

"I works in timber—that's what I follow."  
"You're a carpenter, I spose, Mister?"  
"No, not exactly; but I saws wood better  
nor any half dozen of 'em on the Drawbridge."

If it wasn't for grief, I'd give you six and beat  
you, the best day you ever saw, going the rule-gum  
and hickory; for I don't believe you're a gen-  
tleman's son—only one of your half and half,  
want to be and can't, or you wouldn't keep  
troubling a man while he's crying."

"I've an idea, my man, that you're one of the  
wharf rats; and, if so, the less lip you give me  
the better. Paddle off at once. Trip your  
anchor, and leave ahead."

"Now don't talk unfeeling. A man in grief's  
like a wood-piler in a cellar. Take care or you  
will crack his cocoa. Mind how you chuck?"

"Cocoa is neither here nor there; and if you  
don't sashay, as I said before, I'll fetch you up  
like a cat on a cork line—jerk! Cry as you  
go, and wash the pavements; or I'll introduce  
you to a gentleman at the corner of Fifth and  
Chesnut."

The last of the speech was enough. Dilly,  
being naturally bashful, declined the introduc-  
tion, and walked off.

"I wonder," muttered Dilly, "if they wouldn't  
list me for a Charley? Hollering oysters and  
bean soup has got me a splendid voice, and in-  
stead of sneering 'em away, if the thieves were  
to hear me singing out, my style of doing it  
would almost coax 'em to come and be tick-  
ed up. They'd feel like a bird when a snake is  
after it, and would walk up, and poke their  
coats right into my fist. Then, after a  
while I'd perhaps be promoted to the fancy busi-  
ness of pig ketching, which though it is werry  
light and werry elegant, requires genius. Tisn't  
every man that can come the scieftifies in that  
line, and has studied the nature of a pig, so as  
to beat him at cancevering and make him sur-  
render cause he sees it ain't no use of doing  
nothing. It wants learning to convince them  
critters, and it's only to be done by heading 'em  
up handsome, skeling which ever way they  
skete, and tripping them up genueel by shaking  
hands with their off hind leg. I'd scorn to pull  
their tails out by the roots, or to hurt their feel-  
ings by dragging 'em about by the ears."

"But what's the use? If I was listed, they'd  
soon find out to holler the hour and to ketch  
the thieves by steam; yes, and they'd take 'em  
to court on a rail-road, and try 'em with bling  
water. They'd soon have black locomotives  
for watchmen and constables, and big biters for  
judges and mayors. Pigs will be ketchers by  
steam, and will be billed fit to eat before they  
are done squealing. By and by, folks won't  
be no people in the world but tea kettles; no  
months, but safety valves, and no talking, but  
blowing off steam. If I had a little biter inside  
of me, I'd turn omnibus, and weekdays, I'd  
run from Kensington to the Navy Yard, and  
Sundays I'd run to Fairmount."

ANECDOTES OF BONAPART.

Napoleon was accustomed, (says a recent  
writer, in the London Mirror), to wear a coat  
of mail under his clothes, and which he very  
rarely went without. On his departure for Bel-  
gium, he thought it best to guard against those  
dangers with which he was threatened, having  
all Europe leagued against him, by every means  
in his power. He accordingly, sent for a cle-  
ver workman, and asked him if he thought him-  
self competent to make a coat of mail, of such  
a texture that no weapons whatever could pen-  
etrate. On the artificer answering in the af-  
firmative, Bonaparte agreed to give him 18,000  
francs, the sum asked. On the day fixed, the  
man brought his work to the palace. Napoleon  
quickly examined it, and ordered the workman  
to put it on himself. The man obeyed. Na-  
poleon then took two pistols, saying, "We shall  
now see if this coat of mail's of the texture you  
promised me." He fired the first at his breast;  
the cuirass resisted. "Turn round." The man  
obeyed; the second ball struck his back, and  
with the same result. The poor artificer half  
dead with fright, thought these trials would be  
sufficient, but he was mistaken in his calcula-  
tion. Bonaparte next armed himself with a long  
fowling-piece, and made the same experiment  
on the shoulders, back, and breast, of the poor,  
trembling patient. Happily the cuirass resisted  
and saved the inventor from so cruel a trial.  
"How much am I to pay you?" said Napoleon,  
"after this noble exploit?" "Eighteen thousand  
francs," stammered out the frightened artificer,  
almost deprived of his senses. "No such thing  
sir," replied Napoleon, "I shall give you thirty-  
six thousand;" and gave an order on his treas-  
urer for that amount.

Napoleon, in his campaign against Prussia,  
having found at Potsdam the sword of Fred-  
rick the Great, the belt which this monarch wore  
during the seven years' war, and the grand in-  
signia of his orders, exclaimed, on taking pos-  
session of these trophies, "I prefer them to all  
the treasures of the King of Prussia—I will send  
them to my veterans of the campaigns of Han-  
over: the governor of the Invalides will guard  
them as a certificate of the victories of the  
grand army, and of the revenge which was  
taken for the disasters at Rossbach."

Among the other costly relics belonging to  
one of the richest convents in Valladolid, there  
was a brick of massive gold, of nearly one foot  
in length by an inch thick, which contained a  
thorn, said to be from the crown which Christ  
wore on the cross. It was presented to Na-  
poleon by one of his generals, and he received  
it; but, taking out the thorn, "There," said he,  
"give that back to the monks—I keep the brick."

Natural History among the Ancients.

In a comparison between ancient and modern  
times, nothing is more remarkable than the ig-  
norance and misconceptions of the learned men  
of old, in regard to natural science. Their  
strictly intellectual cultivation was the most per-  
fect of which human powers are susceptible;—  
but they were more children in all matters that  
are to be learned by physical experiments, the  
observation of facts, and scientific analysis. Pliny  
the Elder, who lived in the most enlight-  
ened Roman era, and had acquired all the sci-  
ence of the ancient world, wrote a huge work  
on Natural History, which is full of the most  
laughable absurdities. The more of such false  
knowledge a man had, the greater fool he was.  
As a pretty fair specimen of this book, we  
condense a few passages from that part which  
describes the characteristics of different na-  
tions:—

The Arimaspi, who dwell near the Scythi-  
ans, are distinguished from other men, by hav-  
ing only a single eye, in the centre of the fore-  
head. Not far from their country, there are  
beasts, and whose feet grow backwards, being  
turned behind the calves of the legs. They are  
prodigiously swift runners. In Albania there is  
a race of men who are gray-headed from child-  
hood, and who see better in the darkness than  
by daylight. In Pontus there is a kind of peo-  
ple who can never be made to sink nor be  
drowned in the water, whatever weight is at-  
tached to their bodies. Some of the inhabi-  
tants of Ethiopia are so venomous that if their  
sweat do, but touch a man's body, he immedi-  
ately falls sick of a consumption. In the vicinity  
of Rome, there are certain families, the individ-  
uals of which can walk in the midst of a blaz-  
ing fire, without being burnt, or anywise incom-  
moded by the heat. There was such medical  
efficacy in the great toe of King Pyrrhus,  
that by a mere touch he could cure all who  
were afflicted with liver complaints. In India,  
there are men seven and a half feet high, and  
of such excellent constitutions, that they are  
never troubled with head-ache, tooth-ache, or  
sore eyes, and very seldom with diseases of any  
kind. Among the hills of that region, dwell  
people with heads like dogs, and whose conver-  
sation is carried on by barking. There is like-  
wise a race of men called Monocelli, who are  
provided with but one leg apiece, on which they  
hop very nimbly. The foot, which is append-  
ed to this single leg, is so broad, that in the heat  
of Summer, they lie down on their backs, raise  
their legs perpendicularly, and thus defend  
themselves from the heat of the sun by the shad-  
ow of their feet. Another people have only two  
small holes, instead of noses, and legs and arms  
so limber, that they creep about like serpents.  
In the farthest part of India towards the East,  
near the source of the river Ganges, there is a  
nation that have no mouths, and do not subsist  
by eating and drinking, but by inhaling sweet  
perfumes through their nostrils; they dwell a-  
mong the woods, where they may sniff the  
scent of wild flowers and fruits; but if any  
strong and unpleasant odor chance to pollute the  
air, they are soon overcome by it, and die. (It  
was a happy circumstance for these sweet-scented  
people, that there were no skunks in that  
part of the world; this vile beast being compe-  
tent to annihilate the whole nation, by one foul  
catastrophe.) The same country is also inhab-  
ited by the Pygmies, whose ordinary stature is  
a foot and a half, and whose houses are con-  
structed of mud, the feathers of birds, and egg  
shells. One race of the inhabitants of India  
live two hundred years, and have hoary hair in  
youth, which becomes black, as they advance  
in age. There is another nation, where the  
women are marriageable at the age of five, and  
grow old and die at eight. A certain people  
have long shaggy tails, and are remarkable swift  
of foot; others have such immense ears, that  
they serve to cover their whole bodies. Some  
of the Ethiopians are above twelve feet high.—  
In the deserts of Africa, the traveller often  
meets with fairies, wearing the semblance of  
men and women; but, on a nearer view, they  
vanish away like fantastical illusions.

Like the fairies in the African deserts, all  
these fabulous varieties of the human race have  
disappeared, in the progress of modern intelli-  
gence; and their memory is worth preserving,  
only as a sample of what would have been the  
contents of a Magazine of Useful Knowledge,  
about eighteen hundred years ago. Yet, let us  
not look back to scornfully upon those elder  
times; for Science is even now but in her al-  
phabets; and it is unquestionable, that future  
investigations will convict the present age of ab-  
surdities as intrinsically, though perhaps not  
so glaringly ridiculous, as any in Pliny's Nat-  
ural History.

[American Magazine.]

The Food of Man.—The Genessee Farm-  
er gives this brief summary of the native coun-  
tries of our most familiar plants:

The potatoe is a native of South America,  
and still found wild in Chili, Peru, and Monte  
Video. In its native state, the root is small and  
bitter. The first mention of it by European  
writers is in 1588. It is now spread over the  
world. Wheat and rye originated in Tartary  
and Siberia, where they are still indigenous.  
The only country where the oat is found wild is

in Abyssinia, and thence may be considered a  
native. Maize, or Indian corn, is a native of  
Mexico, and was unknown in Europe until  
after the discoveries of Columbus. The bread  
fruit tree is a native of the South Sea Islands,  
particularly Otaheite. Tea is found a native  
which country the world is supplied. The co-  
coa nut is a native of most equinoctial countries,  
and is one of the most valuable trees, as food,  
clothing and shelter are afforded by it. Coffee  
is a native of Arabia Felix, but is now spread  
into both the East and West Indies. The best  
coffee is brought from Mocha, in Arabia whence  
about fourteen millions of pounds are annually  
exported. St. Domingo furnishes from sixty to  
seventy millions of pounds yearly. All the vari-  
eties of the apple are derived from the crab  
apple, which is found native in most parts of the  
world.

The peach is derived from Persia, where it  
still grows in a native state, small, bitter, and  
with poisonous qualities. Tobacco is a native  
of Mexico and South America, and lately one  
species has been found in New Holland. To-  
bacco was first introduced into England from  
North Carolina, in 1586, by Walter Raleigh.  
Asparagus was brought from Asia; cabbage and  
lettuce from Holland; horse radish from Chi-  
na; rice from Ethiopia; beans from the East  
Indies; onions and garlic are natives of various  
places both in Asia and Africa. The sugar  
cane is a native of China, and the art of making  
sugar from it has been practised from the rem-  
otest antiquity.

Cutting of Fruit Trees.—In the East, when  
olive-trees do not bear, a deep gash is cut in  
their sides with an axe, by way of punishment,  
and as a warning to the trees to perform their  
duty, the next season. This is a custom of  
great antiquity, and is said generally to produce  
the desired effect. The question is asked,—  
whether a similar process might not be benefi-  
cial to our own fruit trees, when they drop their  
fruit before maturity. The cut is made in the  
spring of the year when the sap is rising, and is  
supposed to drain off the superfluous portion of  
the sap.

Disorders.—"Few persons," observes a cele-  
brated English Surgeon, "are attacked by dan-  
gerous disorders without due notice and repeated  
warnings. I have never known an instance  
of apoplexy or palsy, until after many previous  
indications, nor any serious affections of the  
stomach, bowels, or liver, without the preced-  
ence of some morbid visitation, such as head-  
ache, flatulencies, acidity, or local pain. It is  
more than probable, that inflammatory diseases  
occur only in vitiated habits; and when they  
seem to arise spontaneously, or to be occasioned  
by inadequate causes, they are in truth but  
roused into activity, and owe their remote origi-  
n to an ill-conditioned state."—Amer. Maga-  
zine.

Physician's Fee.—In Burmah, when a young  
woman is taken ill, her parents agree with the  
physician, that if he cures the patient, he may  
have her for his trouble, but if she dies under  
his medicines, he is to pay them her value. It  
is said that successful physicians have large fami-  
lies, who have become their property in this  
manner.—Amer. Mag.

Weight and Substance of the Globe.—There  
has been much dispute among philosophers, as  
to the materials of which the inside of our globe  
is composed. The composition of its external  
crust or shell, is known from actual observation;  
but no excavations have ever reached the ker-  
nel. Some suppose that the globe is filled with  
water, whence originate the fountains which gush  
so abundantly over its surface. Others believe  
it to contain nothing more solid than gas, like  
an inflated balloon. According to the hypothe-  
sis of other theorists, the inside of the world is  
stuffed with loadstone, or with solid or molten  
metal. Our countryman, Captain Symmes,  
lived and died in the belief, that the globe is  
hollow, and contains inhabitants; and, in re-  
compense of a life of disappointment, we hearti-  
ly wish that the poor Captain may now have  
gone to that inner region, and have found it a  
better and brighter world than the exterior.—  
But all the above theories, and especially the  
Symmesian, are thought to be irreconcilable  
with the known weight of the globe, which is ca-  
pable of being accurately ascertained, by means  
either of natural philosophy or astronomy.—  
We are not, indeed, prepared to say precisely  
how many pounds the earth does weigh; but its  
ponderosity is computed to be three or four  
times as great, as if it were composed of the  
heaviest stones with which we are acquainted.  
It therefore follows, that the interior substance  
of the globe must be extremely dense and heav-  
y.—Amer. Mag.

Speculation.—"Well, how a the folks got-  
ting on up in your country," said we to a resi-  
dent of the interior of this State. "O, finely,"  
said he, "many of the people, after three week's  
absence, have returned from the Far West—  
having purchased everything up to the Rocky  
Mountains, and are now so rich that they talk  
of casting every man into the poor-house, who  
is not worth more than \$100,000."—N. Y. Star.

Mile-Stones.—In France, the central Mile-  
Stone of the whole kingdom is placed near the  
church of Notre Dame. All the roads which  
set out from the frontiers, or from any other  
point, have their termination there. In ancient  
Rome, the central Mile-Stone was a golden col-  
umn, erected by the Emperor Augustus in the  
forum, near the Temple of Saturn; and from  
thence all the magnificent roads of the Empire  
diverged, like radii from a centre. It is doubt-  
ful whether the United States will ever have a  
central Mile-Stone; nor, perhaps, is it desira-  
ble that they should; for it would be one of the  
phenomena of a government and nation, consoli-  
dated to a much greater degree than at present.  
If, in future times, such a Mile-Stone should  
ever be established, its site ought to be near the  
national Capitol; but a glance at the map will  
convince us, that the Capitol must then be far  
westward of Washington.

[American Magazine.]

Anecdote.—At the conclusion of the war Dr.  
Franklin, the English Ambassador, and the  
French Minister, Vergennes, dining together at  
Versailles, a toast from each was called for and  
agreed to: The British Minister began with,  
"George the third, like the Sun, in its meridian  
spreads a lustre throughout, and enlightens the  
world." The French Minister followed with  
"the illustrious Louis XVI, who like the Moon,  
sheds his mild and benignant rays on, and in-  
fluences the globe." Our American then gave,  
"George Washington, Commander of the Ameri-  
can armies; who like Joshua of old; command-  
ed the Sun and Moon to stand still and they  
obeyed him."

Newspaper Accommodations.—"Mister  
Printer! I've come to the conclusion to patron-  
ize and take your paper at—". "A very wise  
conclusion, Sir." "At least one quarter—just to  
try it." "Always happy to accommodate, Sir."  
"And if I like it—". "Oh! Yes, Sir." "That is,  
if I don't like it—". "Either way, Sir." "I'll bring  
all the numbers back, when the quarter's up-  
grat is." "Shan't we send for them, Sir?"

Post Office Accommodation.—"Any letter for  
me today, Sir?" "For you! no—oh," thunder-  
ed old Gruffasbear, the postmaster. "Tom!"  
says the P. M. to a bystander, as soon as the  
questioner had gone—"Tom! what the devil's  
that fellow's name?" "You fool! look on his let-  
ter and see."

Counter Accommodations.—"Mr. Yardsick,  
what you ax me for that quill?" "Two cents—  
"Whew! can't afford it!" "Well!—seeing as it  
is you, I'll let you have it for one." "Seeing it's  
me!—why, did you ever see me afore?" "No,  
but I sold a cent's worth of candy to a fellow  
that looked almighty like you, and he paid the  
cash down!" "Soo—how you talk! well, guess  
as how I'll take this,—charge it."

National Eagle.

Curious Phenomenon.—It is a little remark-  
able that if you pronounce over as fast as you  
can the words "pay the printer's bill," ten or a  
dozen times, they sound very much like "Bill!  
pay the printers." It is said that a rapid pro-  
nunciation of these words, creates, in some mys-  
terious way, a most pleasurable sensation under  
the ribs, near the pocket regions, which is an  
infallible cure for the heart burn. It is worth  
trying, any how.—Ib.

A man in Ohio, well mounted, urging for-  
ward a drove of hogs towards Detroit, met a  
charming lot of little girls as they were return-  
ing from school, when one of them, as she passed  
the swinish multitude made a very pretty  
courtesy. "What, my little girl," said he, "do  
you courtesy to a whole drove of hogs?" "No,  
Sir," said she, "only to the one on horseback."

Detroit Free Press.

Anecdote of the Mayor of Tiverton.—Dur-  
ing the time when Wesley and Whitfield were  
gaining so many converts in many parts of Eng-  
land, the former came one day to preach at  
Tiverton. This created considerable excite-  
ment in town and the mayor, fearing some riot  
might ensue, issued his proclamation command-  
ing Wesley to desist, as it was dangerous to the  
peace and good order that he should preach in  
that place. On being remonstrated with, he  
made the following laconic reply:—"I don't see  
what reason there can be for any new religion  
in Tiverton? Why do they want another way of  
going to heaven when there's so many already?  
Why sir, there's the Old Church, that's one re-  
ligion; there's Parson Kiddell's at the Pitt  
meeting, that's three; and Old Parson Terry's  
in Newport street, is four. Four ways of go-  
ing to heaven! If they won't go to heaven by  
one or the other of these ways, by— they  
shan't go to heaven at all from Tiverton while I  
am Mayor of the town."

A country lad who had been at a public din-  
ner, wished to describe the scene to his deli-  
cious, in the language of the village editor, who  
had said that "the table groaned with venison,  
roast pig, and every luxury." Accordingly he  
declared to his wondering Belinda, that venison  
and roast pigs groaned on the table.

A Good One.—A boy was asked, "Does the  
Leopard ever change his spots?" "Oh yes,  
when he is tired of one spot he goes to another."

given by a bounteous Heaven the pipe and smokes it. He also



ATTACHMENT OF SWALLOW. The Cliffswallow is not, we believe, a regular sojourner in these parts. His visits are believed to be only occasional few and far between. At any rate we are informed that he has no regular haunts. The farm that he gladdens this year may not be again cheered by his presence for many coming seasons. We have an excellent anecdote to tell of a pair of these interesting birds. It was related to us, it not by an eye-witness, by one who received it from an undoubted source. These birds, as do nearly all the birds of this latitude, take their departure hence for warmer skies. Several years since a large number of them had their nests built up on a barn in the south part of Deerfield. At the usual period their northern dwellings were abandoned and the tribe took its flight for the tropics. After a time a solitary individual was observed lingering among the forsaken habitations. Various conjectures were started to account for his tarrying. It might be, that he had not strength enough for so distant an expedition: or he might have been accidentally left behind in the general emigration, and feared to encounter the perils of the journey alone. The autumn passed away, and still that solitary stranger remained, braving the frosts and the pelting of the storms of winter. Spring came and yet he was there. An occurrence so singular and contrary to the habits of the emigration tribe, caused his motions to be watched with more attention. At length another headdress was observed protruded from one of the nests, which seemed to be the particular abode of the bird which had been marked with so much interest. On examining the nests, the mystery was beautifully solved. Another swallow was found there a prisoner. One of its legs had become entangled by a thread or a horse hair—which had been used in the lining of the nest—and held it there a captive. Yet it was not deterred by its faithful mate. Through all the long and dreary winter, his patient, self-devoting love, supplied her wants. He saw without regret but for his hapless consort, the deepening gloom of the fading year, he felt without

the escape was decided on for the next night. The old prison is used as the hospital, and is the weakest point in the works, and there are no sentinels posted on the walls at night. Edwards had provided himself with the key which fitted the padlock on the outside of the inner grated door, which opened at the head of the steps. A large aperture was made in the door by sawing in the door that communicated from the hospital to the arch, which left nothing to be done but to shove a sledge arm through the bars of the outer door, insert the well-fitting key in the padlock, open the door, descend the steps, traverse down the yard, make an inclined plane of a long plank, scale the wall, creep along by the picket and drop into the first dry spot they could find. All which was executed without the least noise, though there were two large dogs in the yard; as the prisoners had a bag of provisions with them it is probable that they silenced their growlings by feeding them. The night was very dark, and it is doubtful whether descent from the steps could have been seen from the windows of the main guard room, even if the attention of the guard had been directed towards them. Or they might have evaded themselves of the precise moment of 12 o'clock, when it was well known that the guard on duty went up-stairs to summons the relief guard to his post. They dropped a bag of provisions and three pistols, which they took from the desk of the officer of their ward—one was loaded.

In many countries there are places which the devils boldly inhabit. Prussia has many of these devils. Not far from Lucerne, in Switzerland, there is, and on the summit of a high mountain, there is a pond, called Pilate's pond where the devils presides in a terrible manner. In my own country there is a pond similarly placed. If you throw a stone into it, there is a terrible storm, and the whole country around trembles. It is the prison of many devils.

At Sussen on Good Friday, the devil carries off bodily away three men, who had devoted themselves to him.

At Luthardt, table, own day, there are many

*Important to Lyceums.*—Editors of newspapers, throughout the United States are requested to mention that the Pennsylvania Lyceum is prepared to deliver *gratuitously*, an elementary set of specimens in Geology and Mineralogy, to any and every County Lyceum which may be formed in the Union. If any such Lyceum will request some person who may visit Philadelphia this present season to call upon John Simmons, Corresponding Secretary of the

in the New York Times under this head, we learn that the renowned and redoubtable Col. Pluck has fallen, like Philip's warlike son, "from his high estate," and is now an inmate of the Philadelphia Alms-house. After having been elected Colonel of militia, and paraded about the country and supported gratuitously in style and profusion, our hero got his head turned, like Sancho Panza, in contemplation of his governorship of the Island, and he probably believed he was destined to live in clover all the days of his life, and perhaps become a candidate for the Presidency like the hero of Tippecanoe. He gave up his original occupation in the stable, and disclaimed the company of horses any longer except as their rider. When the carnival

Mexico. B  
Hope, in seven  
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the principal personage, he sunk into idleness and obscurity. "Too lazy to work and too proud to beg," he strutted about in his old regimentals, the laughing stock of those by whom he was admired! The renowned Col. now flourishes in the Philadelphia Almshouse, the slander of his former self—left like Napoleon, on the island of St. Helena, to end his life in sad contemplations upon his fallen greatness.—Post.

**HARRISON'S VOTE FOR WHITE SLAVES.**  
In 1820 Gen. Harrison was member of the Ohio Legislature, where a motion was introduced in relation to the law of creditor and debtor, which is taken from the journals as follows:

"**ALLEN TRIMBLE, Speaker.**  
"Mr. FITHIAN then moved to strike out the 19th section of said bill, as follows:

"Be it further enacted, That when any person shall be imprisoned, either upon execution or otherwise, for non payment of a fine, or costs, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county to sell out such persons as a servant to any person within this State, who will pay the amount due for the short period of service, of which sale public notice shall be given of at least ten days and upon such sale being effected the sheriff shall give to the purchaser a certificate thereof, and deliver over the prisoner to him; from which time the relation between purchaser and prisoner shall be that of master and servant until the time of service expires, and for injuries done by either remedy shall be had in the same manner as is or may be provided by law in the case of masters and apprentices. But nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent persons being discharged from imprisonment according to the provisions of the thirty-seventh section of the act in which this is supplementary, if it shall be considered expedient to grant such discharge. Provided that the court, in pronouncing sentence upon any person or persons to be detained in prison until the fine be paid, or the person or persons otherwise disposed of agreeably to the provisions of this act."

It is stated that the motion was decided in the affirmative—yeas 20, nays 12—and that Gen. HARRISON GAVE HIS VOTE IN THE NEGATIVE.

So General Harrison is the advocate for surrendering the unfortunate debtor, as a slave, to a purchaser, because he has the misfortune to be unable to pay a debt which he had contracted, or a fine imposed upon him.

At a time when the voice of the nation calls loudly for the abolition of imprisonment for debt an individual is before the nation as a candidate for the Presidency, who has voted to sell every distressed individual into slavery who cannot liquidate a debt. What a picture is here exhibited to freemen, and those who advocate and labor in the cause of humanity!!—Globe.

The election of two sound democrats to represent the town of Augusta in the next Legislature, has thrown the honorable editor of the Kennebec Journal into a towering passion, and he rails and clatters like any old fish woman at the mortifying result. He luxuriates in his abuse of his political opponents and slang-whangs it in a first rate style of excellence. Keep cool, Mr. Severance—and don't let defeat, mortifying though it may be, at all disturb the Senatorial dignity—this is a trifle to what you may expect hereafter.—East. Dem.

**Very Late from England.** London papers to the 8th, and Liverpool to the 9th August, but inclusive, were received by the last packet. They contain the report of an interesting debate in the House of Commons on the subject of the interference of Great Britain between Texas and Mexico. The debate arose on a motion of Mr. P. Hoyt for an "Address to the crown, paying that his majesty would direct that measures be taken to secure the fulfillment of the existing treaty between England and Mexico; and to prevent the establishment of slavery and the traffic in slaves in the province of Texas." Mr. Hoyt said that the question was a very important one, as England had in the province in question property to the amount of 70,000,000 of dollars. Texas had already been discovered from Mexico, and might fall, along with Cuba, &c. into the hands of the United States. "The war going on in Texas was not a war for independence or for liberty; it was a war for slavery, and the Texans had been most unjustly assisted by the southern States of the American Union. Texas had carried on slavery in the most open manner." The annexation of Texas to the American Union was contemplated and spoken of, &c. He was followed by other gentlemen on the same side, who expressed great dread of the annexation of Texas to the United States as a part of our "system of progress ve aggrandizement," giving us invincible commercial advantage, and opening an extensive market for the traffic of slaves and the perpetuation of slavery, which Great Britain was exerting every energy to suppress. They were answered by Lord Palmerston, who referred to the President's declaration of neutrality, and said that he had too high an opinion of the honor and good faith of the Government of the United States not to believe that they would act up to their declaration—assured the mover that Ministers were ever watchful—would not lose sight of the subject—but intended to introduce a bill connected with the subject under discussion, and the motion was withdrawn.

**Mexico.** By the arrival of the schr. Lady Hope, in seven days from Tampico, we learn that the Mexican republic is in a frightfully convulsed state. The intelligence received at Tampico previous to the sailing of the schr was

of the most painful nature, plotting, treachery and strife being the order of the day, party pitied against party, and all in open hostility throughout the distracted land. No battle of note, since that of Edla, has been fought, in which it will be remembered, the Constitutionists were worsted; they are not, it appears, dispirited or broken by their defeat—on the contrary, they are encouraged by the accession of numbers to their ranks, and the rapid extension of their principles. If this is correct, the overthrow of the present government is the likely result, but it will not be effected without much destruction of life.

The troops at Tampico are drilled by the new commandant, Pasa, and amounted to 1000 men. Capt. Williams, of the Lady Hope, speaks highly of Pasa, and states that he is a most gentlemanly and humane man, giving all possible protection to foreigners resident at Tampico, and suppressing all attempts at insubordination. His active and energetic measures were productive to much good. The designation of the troops under his command was not known. [N. O. Bee.]

**BRITISH PARLIAMENT.**  
**Texas and Mexico—Highly Important.**  
In the British House of Commons, Aug. 6, Mr. P. Hoyt, in conformity with previous notice, brought forward his motion for inquiry into the affairs of Texas and Mexico. He said it was not a war for independence but for slavery, and asked, "if the United States were suffered to wrest Texas from Mexico, Cuba would come next." The British Cabinet did not deem it necessary to interfere, and the motion was withdrawn.

The London Examiner ridicules the proposed English Church Reform in the following expressive commentary:

"The two Dromies were hardly more like each other than the reform and abuse of the Church, so far as the Bishops' incomes are concerned. Unless we saw them together, it would be impossible to distinguish the one from the other. The resemblance is quite natural. A few years after the proposed measure has passed into law, people will be puzzled to suppose what worse state of things could possibly have preceded it. The Archbishop of Canterbury gives up £15,000, and calls it reform; the Bishop of London gives up £28,890, out of £13,690, retaining £10,000, and calls it reform; the Archbishop of York gives up £270 out of £10,270, and calls it reform! Such is the moderation of the right reverend prelates, such their retrenchment of excess, and with such tenacity do they cling to the root of all evil!"

**Spain.**—Each new arrival from this distracted country brings reports of greater and greater misery. The last news is the worst—it brings us an account of the rising of the whole population of Cadiz. The greatest excitement prevailed among the people, who loudly demanded the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812. The neighboring country were no less excited than the people of Cadiz. A new regiment 1900 strong, joined the people of the latter place, and then went in search of their Colonel, who had secreted himself, but who was soon discovered and then made common cause with the people, complying with their demands, and, with many other functionaries, took the oaths required.

We learn also, that this excitement was not confined either to Cadiz or its immediate neighborhood, but to the whole country. The population of Port St. Mary's and Xerres were preparing to follow the example of their neighbors. In the mean time the Queen, is becoming daily more unpopular, and has lost forever the confidence of the people. The new Minister Istruz, is denounced; Cordova is pronounced to be a traitor, and has been accused of plotting to deliver the English auxiliaries under Gen. Evans, into the hands of Carlos. The name of Carlos has been connected with the favorite Constitution of 1812, not, it is said, because the people are attached to Carlos, but because they have no other alternative. It is well known that Carlos in principle, practice, and theory has been opposed to this constitution, which also not by him alone, but by many of the Governments of Europe, has been warmly denounced. It is the same as the French army, commanded by the Duke de Angoulême, destroyed, and the same constitution which has been revised to-day, only again to receive its death blow to-morrow. Well may the Queen exclaim with Shakespeare, "Alas! poor country! almost afraid to know itself—it cannot be called our mother, but our grave!"

**Washington, Sept. 17th.**—Hot weather, injuries, duels and deaths are the only things occurring here, of importance. A keeper of a common tavern died suddenly, night before last, as was represented by those interested, of Asiatic Cholera, but in truth of any thing else. A poor negro man was murdered, and a colored woman unhappily, had a leg ground off. But this was not the worst, a couple of gentlemen from Richmond, a Mr. Wickham, a worthy son as I hear, of the gifted honorable gentleman of that name of the same place and Mr. Chapman, son of the distinguished Doctor of Philadelphia, had a difference to settle, which it seems they determined could not be so well done as on the ground lately distinguished by the meeting of the Honorable Messrs. Jenifer and Bynum. They accordingly met, with John Dandrige of this place as the friend of the former, and Commodore Biddle, of the U. S. Navy, that of the latter. They exchanged one shot, that is, Mr. Chapman fired and Mr. Wickham misfired, when the former gentleman made the amende honorable.—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*—*Jour. Com.*

#### MR. VAN BUREN AND THE POPE.

The Kennebec Journal is trying to revive the worn out slang of the federal party in relation to Mr. Van Buren's letter to the Pope. We shall not say one word in reply to its ridiculous nonsense on this point; but there is one very obvious comment which we cannot forbear to make. All the great diplomatic triumphs of the present Administration were achieved whilst Mr. Van Buren, as secretary of State, presided over this department of the Government. The treaties for the Neapolitan, Danish, and French Indemnities, for the opening of the West India Ports, and many other treaties highly advantageous and honorable to our country were completed during this period. Here then is sufficient cause for the spleen of the federal party. Mr. Van Buren was eminently successful where Mr. Clay was totally unsuccessful. Mr. Van Buren's enemies were therefore compelled to do or say something to deprive him of the just reward of his exertion and ability; and for this purpose they have ransacked the whole of his laborious and voluminous correspondence to find something that they might torture into an error. They have succeeded wonderfully! They have discovered as the result of all their labors, that Mr. Van Buren wrote a civil letter to the Pope!—that to effect his purpose of extending the privileges of our commerce, he actually wrote a letter to the Pope of Rome, which contained neither insult nor abuse, but which (strange to tell) was couched in those terms of civility and courtesy which characterize the diplomatic intercourse of all civilized nations!—Age.

**Three Thousand Dollars Lost.**—Mr. H. E. Brewster, of this city, lost on board the steamer Providence on Monday night, \$3334 in bank bills, checks and drafts. The pocket containing the package, was securely buttoned, (says the New York Times) and in order to afford greater safety and prevent the paper working out, Mr. Brewster took the precaution to pin the pocket at the side. When he awoke in the morning he found the pin in the place where he had put it, and the pocket buttoned as before, but the paper, and contents, were gone. An alarm was given, and the steamboat on her arrival kept out in the stream till a search could take place. Notice was given at the Police Office, when officers Waldron, Sparks and Homer, went on board, and for two hours and a half searched the passengers, crew, baggage, &c., but without success, and it is feared that the robber, whoever he may be, when he found detection probable, threw the package overboard. Such, however, may not be the case, and a reward of \$500 has been offered.—[Post.]

**Joice Heth.**—The editor of the N. Y. Herald says the Joice Heth affair is a hoax. According to his account a gentleman from New England, the author of every thing doing in human nature, was in Washington a few years ago. He travelled in the West with a Virginian, and became acquainted with Wm. Boler, a planter, near Paris, Ky. Here the traveller learned that Boler had an old negro woman who had been blind and in her bed for thirty years. They went to see her, and found her almost a mummy alive. On leaving her, the Yankee said to the Virginian—"I guess something could be made out of this criterion by exhibiting her as a woman of extraordinary age." The Virginian was struck with the idea, and they made a bargain with Mr. Boler, who was to have an interest in the speculation. She was about 65 years of age, but they set her up as 110 years, making her older as they went along. At first she was simply a negro of great age—at last she was proclaimed as Joice Heth of the family of Washington. After a good deal of trouble she was taught her lesson—which was to reply accurately to questions relative to the habits, looks, and family affairs of Washington. The ingenious gentleman made \$20,000 out of this hoax of Joice Heth.—[Post.]

**The Crops.** It appears that the crops of wheat and corn at the West, and especially in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan are abundant, and an average crop in Maryland, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and the whole West and South. In New-England, although the frost has injured the corn, the crop of rye, oats, and wheat is better than the average, taking one year with another, and as the hay, there was never before so abundant a crop taken from the ground. Notwithstanding the hue and cry, a good deal of good sound corn will be harvested in this State—all of half a crop, to say the least. It may be for the interest of speculators, to cry out scarcity and famine—and there are croakers who will be eternally complaining let the times and the seasons be as they may. But there is abundance of every thing in the country for the sustenance of man and beast—and abundant cause of gratitude to that Providence which has provided that in no event shall seed time and harvest fail.—N. H. Post.

**Corn.**—The corn weather of the past Summer and Spring, it is known, prevented the growth of the Indian Corn so much, as to interfere greatly with the harvest of that important grain. Aware of the effects of short seasons on summer grains, Mr. E. J. Pierce, who has a delightful farm near Germantown, Pa. procured a quantity of seed corn from the northern part of New Hampshire, where the summers are about the shortest of any part of our country. This corn was planted on the first day of September, that is, on Thursday last, it was harvested. We have now before us, two ears from Mr. P.'s field they are full of large grains, and we understand that the eight acres planted by Mr. P. with this seed, will produce,

nearly 400 bushels. Does it not conceit our farmers generally, to provide themselves with a quantity of such seed, in order that they may be prepared against the effects of such a summer as the past upon their cornfields!

U. S. Gazette.

Many of the Federalists, who profess to be admirers of the policy of Gen. Washington's Administration, find a great deal of fault with Gen. Jackson for appointing none but democrats to office. It will be seen by the following that Gen. Washington sanctioned the same policy. It was the "splendid" Hamilton that they admired, rather than the patriotic Washington—and as to the policy of appointments to office they always approve it when it works in their favor, and condemn it when it works against them.

"I SHALL NOT," says Washington in his letter to Mr. Pickens, dated Sept. 27, 1795, "whilst I have the honor to administer the government, bring any man into office of consequence, knowingly, whose political tenets are adverse to the measures which the general government are pursuing; for in his opinion, would be a sort of political suicide."

The Whig says, that the Van Burenites quail at the result in North Carolina. Disappointed they certainly are at the late election, but desponding never. The result, however, is not so decisive as the Whigs had hoped. The Oxford Examiner (desperate Whig) admits that in the House of Commons, the Van Burenites have a majority of two—which at all events ties the Legislature—and it has to draw vaguely and contingently upon the Senator from Cumberland for a majority. We will not even give up North Carolina. We rely upon the recuperative energy of her Republican sons—their principles—their attachment to the great Right of Instruction—their very pride itself, for redoubled efforts and ultimate success.

Many of her counties voted thin—much slang and rogues were practised upon her. She had to pass through the first sweat of Abolitionism and the Free Negro Vote—the two topics, which pressed as they were, ought to have galled her withers. Until lately, the Negro had the same right of suffrage as the white man, under her Constitution—whereas in New York it has been essentially different for many years. And even in N. C., her two distinguished Whigs (Branch and Swain) opposed any change of her Constitution, in this respect. Mr. V. B. might have expected some little mercy on the score of District Abolitionism on constitutional grounds. He is as unchangeably and uncompromisingly opposed to it, as she is—as sincerely opposed to all interference on the subject of Slavery by the General Government, and has expressed himself as strongly against it, as North Carolina herself—yet upon the constitutional question, her Resolutions are not more decided than his letter.—[Richmond Enquirer.]

**Great Squirrel Hunt in Vermont.** The St. Albans (Vt.) Journal of Sept. 1st says—at the count after a squirrel hunt in Swanton, a few days since, 3,111 squirrels of all kinds, gray, black, red and striped, were brought in by the two sides.—Game of all kind is abundant. A few mornings since a deer came dashing through our village in fine style, and after running the whole length of the street, pursued by men, guns, dogs and boys, finally escaped to the woods clear of all harm.

#### MARRIED.

In this town, by John Dennett, Esq. Mr. Jonathan Clark to Miss Fanny W. Rawson, both of this town. In Boston, Dr. Amos Nourse, of Hallowell, Me. to Miss Jane Clark.

#### Strayed or Stolen.

FROM the pasture of the subscriber on Friday the 16th inst. one Black Mare about 7 years old, long snout, thin legs, and a mark on her left hind foot of a cork just above the hoof. Any person who will give information or return said Mare to the subscriber will be suitably rewarded. LUTHER P. BRETT. South Paris, Sept. 24, 1836.

#### One Cent Reward!

RUN away from the subscriber Eliza Ann Mason, bound to me by the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Bethel. All persons are cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account as I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date. PETER POWERS. Bethel, Sept. 22, 1836.

#### NOTICE.

ELIZA ANN MASON, aged 11 years is bound to me (she is 18 years old, and I have made suitable provisions for her. This is to caution all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I shall not pay one cent for any charge whatever after this date. NEMAIL BICKNELL. Turner, Sept. 25, 1836.

**NOTICE.** Strayed, or Stolen from the pasture of Joseph Penley, about the 8th inst. one pale red colt four years old last spring, with one of her two feet injured by a scythe. Any person who will return said colt or give information to the subscriber at South Paris, shall be suitably rewarded. WILLIAM GALLISON. Sept. 12, 1836.

#### Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers on Note or Account of more than six months standing are requested to make immediate payment, or the same must unavoidably be left with an Attorney for collection. S. CROCKETT, & Co. Paris, Sept. 16, 1836.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

#### JOSIAH LINGASTER.

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

#### MARTHA LINGASTER.

late of Hartford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

#### EZRA JEWELL.

late of Waterford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

#### LEVI BROWN.

late of Waterford in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

At a Court of Probate holden at Turner, within and for the County of Oxford on the twenty second day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty six.

**JAMES NILES** named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of Benjamin Niles, late of Turner in said county, deceased, having presented the same for probate.

Ordered, That the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the third Tuesday of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Ransford, within and for the County of Oxford, on the nineteenth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

**ELISHA BARTLETT** Administrator of the estate of said William Russell late of Newry in said county, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the third Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Dixfield, within and for the County of Oxford, on the twentieth day of September in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-six.

**CHARLES NOYES** Administrator of the estate of Aaron Noyes late of Carthage in said County, deceased, having presented his second account of administration of the estate of said deceased, and also his own private account against said estate.

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said county on the first Tuesday of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge. Copy, Attest—Joseph G. Cole, Register.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administratrix on the estate of

**JONATHAN GARDNER** late of Bethel in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

late of Mexico in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

late of Turner in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

late of Livermore in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

late of Livermore in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

late of South Paris (Cape) respectively in forms her friends and customers that she has just received from Portland, her

with a variety of fashionable and fancy articles. She invites the ladies to call and examine for themselves. Wanted.—Three or Four Young Ladies as apprentices to the above business. Sept. 9, 1836. 3m

**WILSON'S** Spiral Vent Water Wheel, FOR propelling Saw-Mills, Grist-Mills, Cotton and Woolen Manufactories, and all kinds of machinery to which Water Power is applicable.

The following are some of the advantages of this wheel over other wheels, viz:— 1st. Because the original expense, taking into the account the expense of keeping them in repair, is comparatively small.

2d. Because a greater power is obtained with the same water, than can be with any other wheel—something like two to one.

3d. Because the speed is such, in most cases, that gearing for the purpose of getting up speed is unnecessary.

4th. Because they work freely in back water, and are an invaluable improvement on flat streams, and low heads beyond any thing heretofore known.

The subscriber having purchased the exclusive right of constructing, raising and vending to others, these wheels for the County of Oxford, now offers to the public this valuable improvement, with full confidence that he can give perfect satisfaction to any reasonable man. All inquiries promptly resisted.

**THOMAS CHASE.** Norway-Village, June, 1836.

Applications promptly attended to. The Spiral Vent Water Wheel has been in use about 5 years, and is now extensively used in many parts of the United States. In Penobscot County, Me. these wheels stand unrivalled. That Mill owners in this County may know something of their value, I subjoin only the following certificates, from the great number in my possession, from highly respectable gentlemen, for whom I have put these wheels in operation within a few months last past.

**Norway, June 20th, 1836.** The subscribers hereby certify that they have had in operation, in their Saw-Mill in this town for nearly one year, Wilson's Spiral Vent Water Wheel, that they have found it to succeed beyond their anticipation—with one third less water used for their water-wheel, which was of the kind in common use. Their Mill will perform one third more business with Wilson's Improved Wheel.

**LEVI WHITMAN, NATHAN BENNETT, EDW. HOBBS.**

The undersigned being acquainted and having in use and operation several of Wilson's Spiral Vent Water Wheels for propelling Saw Mill Saws, Grist Saws, Engine lathes, Grist Mill Machinery, and Foundry Belows, cheerfully certify to their use and utility, and their superiority over all other wheels with which we are acquainted. On streams subject to back water, and where the head and fall is small, they claim a decided advantage. We believe that not more than one half the water is required in the use of this wheel to perform the same labor, that is required by the common wheel.

**W. B. NORTON, JARVIS S. KEITH, LUTHER HAMMON, CALDWELL WOODWARD.** Oxford, June, 1836. 47

given by a bounteous Heaven the ashes for snuff. He has



dress ?  
 'Well, I wish you  
 can't get it, if you  
 for he owes, you